THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864. NO. 251

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR & CO.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN [illegible]. One month [illegible] DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly [illegible] newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old issue	Value of new issue	Val. new issue	Value of old issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. —*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligancer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a [illegible] for writing with Phono[illegible] 20,000 words of the English [illegible] hundreths of tho[illegible] of ninety-nine one [illegible] common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to [illegible] make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work [illegible] will be expensive, new type having been pr[illegible] ured expressly for it, only a small edition [illegible] l be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. E. MARSHALL,
Augusta, Ga.
dtf

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional Dist., N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 21.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage a d[illegible] ive receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn.—Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels th[illegible] then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. and Post Q. M.
225-2t

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any; if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of [illegible] tor of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the *Peace.*

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the *County Court Clerk.*

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each *County Court Clerk.*

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and C[illegible]

[illegible] STANLY,
Commissioner.
123 tf

TO THE F[illegible] OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has been [illegible] effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them [illegible] and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight prefer[illegible]; and in order that no obstruction may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete [illegible].

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility for the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have been [illegible] acted as travel ing messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va. and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in their power to fulfil its requirementsst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp Co
may 0-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m

Brown Windsor Soap,
A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
No. 17, Market Square.
229-1t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
Nov 22, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00	₽ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50	₽ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50	₽ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00	₽ lb
Beeswax	4 60 @— —	₽ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50	₽ lb
Cotton	1 75 @— —	₽ lb
Coffee	15 00	₽ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40	₽ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1	₽ lb
Eggs	3 00@— —	₽ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6	₽ lb
Flour	$225 @250	₽ barrel
Flaxseed	[illegible] 50 @ 13 00	₽ bushel
Fodder	[illegible] @ [illegible] 00	₽ hundred
Hay	8 @ 10 00	₽ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00	₽ hundred
Grain—Corn	$17 00 @ 18 00	₽ bushel
Wheat	40 @ $4 5 00	₽ bushel
Rye	17 50 @ $20 00	₽ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00	₽ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00	₽ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00	₽ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00	₽ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50	₽ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00	₽ lb
Sole	18 00	₽ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00	₽ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00@ 60	₽ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00	₽ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00	₽ lb
Onions	20 00@ 25 00	₽ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$- @ 15 00	₽ bushel
Sweet	-$8 00@10 00	₽ bushel
Rice	65@75	₽ lb
Sugar	10	₽ lb
Soap ... Family Bar	2 00	₽ lb
Toilet	5 00	₽ lb
Spirits Turpentine	[illegible]00	₽ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	2 50 @ 3 25	₽ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40	₽ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @4 50	₽ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00	₽ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.........$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply
CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—The Senate passed a bill conferring the rank of Colonel on the Commissioner of exchange, and Lieut. Colonel on his assistants.

Henry's declaration resolution was made the order of the day for Tuesday. Went into secret session.

In the House, among the resolutions introduced is one to abolish the passport system. Went into secret session.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—Nothing of interest in the Senate, it being in open session.

The House was engaged until adjournment in discussing the bill to prevent and punish any two or more persons who shall conspire to subvert or destroy the Government of the Confederate States, or by force hinder, delay, or prevent the execution of laws in the same States.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The Evening Whig has the following postscript:

Just before going to press, we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an entirely encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us, but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

European News.

European advices are to the 11th.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of disc unt to 8 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market is buoyant, with an advance of one penny on American. Brea[illegible]mer.

At the [illegible]quet, Palmerston said [illegible] the contending parties in Ame[illegible] soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that these disputes, which have bedewed the American continent with blood, would be settled by amicable arrangement between themselves.

From the Valley.

A CONFEDERATE VICTORY!

The following was received this morning:

To Hon. James A. Seddon:

General Early reports that the enemy's cavalry, in considesable force, drove in our cavalry pickets this morning. They advanced to Mount Jackson and crossed the river. They were met by some infantry and one brigade of Rosser's cavalry, and driven back. Rosser pursued and drove the enemy beyond Edinburg in confusion, compelling him to abandon his killed and wounded. General Early thinks it was a reconnoissance party.

R. E. LEE.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—Baltimore and New York papers of the 21st received. A telegram from Buffaloe announces the arrival there of Gen. Barrey, Sherman's chief of artillery. He left Sherman at Kingston on the morning of the 12th. He says the men had received eight months' pay and outfit adapted to a hard, rapid, winter campaign. Hood's entire force, including Forrest's cavalry, were at Tuscaloosa and Florence, watched by Gen. Thomas. The invasion of Tennessee is deemed impossible.

A Cincinnatti telegram says 900 rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville on Saturday from Atlanta. They believed the place evacuated and rushed into pillaging and were captured.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Friday, says Sherman is advancing towards the Savannah River in two columns. One column would go to Macon and the other to Augusta. It says Beaufort, S. C., is his ultimate destination.

Only such buildings in Atlanta that could be of use to the enemy were destroyed.

Advices from New Orleans to the 12th, say everything is quiet at Little Rock. A Chattanooga telegram of the 18th, says the rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry plains yesterday. Fighting continued at intervals all day. The rebels were repulsed in every attack. Gillam is safe in Knoxville.

Gold advanced to 225, fell to 216, and closed at 223.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The Baltimore *American* of the afternoon of the 22d received. Grant passed through Baltimore on Tuesday.

The Louisville *Journal* of Friday says a steady stream of soldiers are going to the front.

Nothing elesof interest.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The enemy is observing this as thanksgiving day.

All quiet. The Quartermaster is issuing full supplies of blankets and clothing, and the Commissary Department full rations of provisions. The men are comfortable and in good spirits.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING!
GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 20th, under the above caption, says:

We are happy to be able to announce that our authorities have at length awoke, and aroused themselves to the task of driving the foe from the soil of this commonwealth. Georgia is at last to be defended. A large number of veteran troops have already arrived in our city, and many more we understand are on their way hither. It was a welcome sight to see the columns of gallant soldiers as they wended their way through the streets.

It is with great and unqualified pleasure that we announce this news to our country readers. The foe will now have to pause in his triumphant march. Instead of overrunning the State at his ease, as he has proudly boasted, he will be fortunate if he succeeds in making good his retreat.

It is stated that a large cavalry force has left Greenville, S. C., and is moving across the country in the direction of Atlanta—probably with the view of cutting off the Yankee column which is moving down the Georgia railroad in this direction

We are also told that the wife of a prominent General who is at present in our city, has received a letter from her husband, in which it is stated that General Breckinridge and the troops under him would leave Upper East Tennessee on Saturday, Nov. 12, on their march southward. By this time this command must be well advanced towards the Georgia line, and will undoubtedly soon give a good report of itself.

We shall probably be blamed and censured for giving publicity to the above news. But the enemy are undoubtedly aware of the movements of our troops ere this. So no harm can possibly be done in giving it to the public.

With Hood in his rear, Breckinridge on his flank, and thirty thousand veteran troops in his front, Sherman cannot escape.

PLANTATION

With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land epually as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blooker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:
1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.

Terms will be made known before sale.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C. 222-ts

LOST.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House.
243tf

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 25. 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance.* Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

LEGISLATURE.—In the Legislature on Tuesday, the time of the two Houses was principally taken up in getting ready for the work before them.

J. B. Neathery, of the *Conservative*, was elected State Printer.

Mr. Lavo introduced a bill repealing all laws exempting State and other officers from conscription.

Mr. Fowle, a bill to amend the 5th section of an act entitled "an act to restore the Courts and for other purposes," which passed its several readings under suspension of the rules.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The only business of importance transacted in Congress since our last report is the passage of an act authorizing the exchange of registered for coupon bonds, of the fifteen million loan.

Also, an act suspending for sixty days the law which provides that the reserve forces of any State shall not be required to perform service out of the State in which they reside. This was passed by an unanimous vote.

A STIRRING APPEAL.—Gen Beauregard telegraphs the following stirring appeal to the people of Georgia. The indications are that it is having the desired effect. The people are becoming aroused to a sense of the imminence of their peril, and are hastening to the defence of their soil. God grant that the days of Sherman and his grand army are numbered:

To the People of Georgia!

Arise for the defence of your native soil. Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute. Trust in an over ruling Providence and success will crown your efforts.

I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and firesides.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Augusta *Sentinel*, of the 22d, says: We are informed Gen. Beauregard will be in Augusta on Wednesday.

A large body of troops is on the way from the West. Some of them, we are told, will arrive here in a few days.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered all the regulars in that State to rendezvous at Hamburg, in order to repel any attack that may be made on that side of the river, or to assist the forces on this side in case of necessity. A large force had arrived last night and some eight or ten thousand more it is expected will be on the spot soon.

Orders were received here last night to prepare rations for some twenty thousand regular troops which are on their way to this point.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—Late intelligence from the Trans-Mississippi region informs us that the only portion of Texas occupied by the Federals is Padre island, near Brownsville. They give us no trouble now, and their blockading and invading forces are both nominal. Price, with a largely augmented force, is in the lower portion of Missouri. His forces have not been very active for some weeks past, as the Yankees have deemed it prudent to keep aloof.

Gov. Bonham has called out the entire militia force of South Carolina, no doubt [illegible] Sherman fly.

MESSAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY, ZEBULON B. VANCE,
TO THE
General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentleman of the Senate,
and House of Commons:

Two years ago I issued my first message to the General Assembly of North Carolina amid the stirring scenes of war, fondly trusting that I might greet the next convocation of the people's representatives rejoicing in grateful prospect of peace and independence. That hope, like most of the short sighted desires of man, God has not seen proper to cause us to realize. After two years of fierce and consuming war, waged with all our energies, and attended with all its inseparable calamities social, political and physical, we meet to-day, gentlemen, but to continue those arduous labors which bore so heavily upon your predecessors and myself. Whatever may be the result, I can but hope that our co-operation may be as sincere and tempered with as much forbearance. I proceed then at once to give you a statement of the condition of our affairs, and to suggest such remedies for whatever may be wrong, as my observation and experience may have enabled me to recommend.

With sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good, I announce that the crops of the past season were very fair, and in some localities excellent. Nothwithstanding partial failures of the corn crop here and there, it is estimated that there is an ample supply of the staff of life to prevent not only starvation, but even any actual suffering, if it can be placed within the reach of the poor.

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, the enemy have encroached none upon our territory, except by the re capture of the town of Plymouth, and the consequent evacuation of Washington; events greatly to be deplored. The western border is, however, subject to constant raid and the situation of the inhabitants is distressing in the extreme. Bands of lawless men, many of them our own citizens, acting or pretending to act, under commission from the enemy, swarm in the mountain frontier, murdering, burning and destroying. Totally regardless of the laws of civilized warfare, they have inaugurated a system of cruelty, at which humanity shudders. I have written to General Breckinridge and urged him to take such steps as may be in his power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet know what may be the result. Nor is the interior of the State entirely free from the disorders [illegible] from a state of [illegible] representing almost [illegible] Confederacy, infest the [illegible] mountains of many counties, [illegible] plundering, in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as to almost amount to a suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected, as they are, by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, I see no remedy for the evil, but to [illegible] them and drive them from the State by the strong hand. If my control over the Militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and abetting desertion be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers, to assist in their arrest under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of great moment to the well being of the army, but also to the security of society and the execution of the law.

I feel quite ashamed also to add, that a number of the Home Guard, in certain interior counties, holding both civil and military offices, actuated either by treason or cowardice, or perhaps both, have recently deserted and fled to the enemy. I earnestly recommend that you take such steps for the punishment of such a crime by confiscation or otherwise, as may deter others from such cowardly and degrading treason. There should be no more trifling in this matter. Those who seek the aid of our enemies should share the fate of our enemies. The blood of our dead heroes, as well as the living who carry their lives in their hands every day, demands that the punishment awarded by all civilized communities to treason should be meted out to traitors. If there is to be no punishment for this kind of treason, loyal men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly suffer treason to attain a greater immunity from dangers and hardships than patriotism, we may expect the cause to perish

I regret to say that the blockade running operations of the State are pretty well stopped. The regulations imposed by the Confederate Government, in defiance as I think of the act of Congress to which I have heretofore adverted, have operated so injuriously as to compel me in a measure to withdraw our vessels from the trade. After losses by detentions, the surrender of cargo, specie &c, of not less than 2 0,-000 dollars in gold, I regret also to have to announce the loss of the Steamer *Advance* during the month of September.—This noble vessel the pride of the State, and benefactor of our soldiers and people, was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the blockading squadron in consequence of seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallahassee*, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsited to her furnaces and machinery, rendered her incapable of making more than half her usual speed, and left behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. So obviously is her loss attributable to this unwarranted seizure of her coal, that I trust you will memorialize Congress for compensation. The unwise policy of making our only remaining seaport a resort for our cruisers, cannot be two strongly condemned. It has trippled the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy to capture Wilmington. It is no exageration to say, that the *Advance* alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat. Why it should be the policy of our government to compel the State to quit the importation of supplies for the common benefit, and then pursue a course with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush all importations whatsoever is to me inexplicably strange. These cruisers sally forth with the coal seized from steamers engaged in bringing us supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their capture, destroy a few insignificant smacks which only serve to irritate the enemy, and then they steam back into Wilmington to seize more coal, bringing down upon the inlet a new swarm of the enemy's gunboats.

Where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter I do not know. I have an abundant supply at the Islands, but have now no means of getting them in. I trust you will again instruct our representatives in Congress to ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, our remaining steamers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies we have bought abroad. The act of Congress authorizing the President to impose regulations upon commerce expressly provides, "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of said articles on their accounts." What policy so urgently requiring the States to be forced by executive construction out of the benefit of this proviso, influences our government, I have not been able to learn The construction is that if a State owns the vessel out and out, the restrictions shall not be imposed, but if she owns a part or merely charters the entire vessel for the voyage, then she must surrender half the cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c. The allegation that private ships should not be allowed to escape restrictions by selling a part interest to the State is only specious. My application to the late Secretary of the Treasury, disclosing the actual interest of the State in the Collie line of steamers, and asking only, to have that interest exempted, was peremptorily refused. It seems to me, therefore, in the absence of any solid reason for the action of the government, that wisdom and true policy demand the repeal of the laws authorizing the impositions of these regulations, and that every possibly inducement should be held out to the States to exchange their great staples for supplies for the common benefit.

Fortunately, of clothing and blankets we still have an abundance. A full exhibit of our operations in the Quartermaster's Department, including this subject, will be found in the report of Adjutant General Gatlin, which goes herewith, and which I commend to your consideration. From this it will be seen that not only have the army and the people been supplied with indispensable articles without loss, but with actual profit to the State, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary It has not been our aim to make money, but to supply the necessities of our people and army for simply cost and charges, which has been done. In regard to insinuations which have been indulged in against this enterprise, I can only say that I have heretofore and do now challenge the strictest investigation. Much has, perhaps, been done that ought not, and many losses have been sustained which no living man could prevent in so reckless and dangerous a trade, and many impositions have been practised upon us [illegible] on account of our unrecognized and defenceless condition abroad. But a fair investigation, will, I think, satisfy even the man who is opposed to furnishing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been conferred without loss and even with a handsome profit.

It has seemed a little strange that there should be found among us any to object to this enterprise, even should it have occasioned the loss of money. It is certainly a narrow minded view of the subject to regard it only as a matter of dollars and cents. The saving of life and health, and the cheerfulness of spirit imparted to our soldiers, and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Confederacy, I regard as invaluable. No money estimate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds, but for the one we receive gold *value*, and the other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one of our State bonds for $1,000, issued here, for example, and one of our cotton warrants sold abroad for the same sum. For the first we receive seventy-four dollars only, specie value, according to the calculation of the Treasurer, whilst for the last we receive one thousand dollars of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to redeem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for clothing, blankets and shoes, the same quantity of very inferior articles could have been obtained, if at all, only by the seizure of almost every pound of wool and leather in the State, greatly enhancing the price and the public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every candid mind, not only indispensable to import these articles, but also economical in every sense of the word. The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, ask if it was indispensably necessary, and if so, could it have been obtained at home, and if so, at what price?

You will perceive the great difficulty of rendering a simplified statement of the account, owing to a part being a specie and part a Confederate currency transaction. This, with the constant fluctuations in the value of money and exchange has rendered such a statement almost impossible. It is believed, however, that the accompanying statement of Major John Devereux, marked A, presents as fair and simple an exposition as can be given. By this it will be seen that including ships, cotton, and exchange, we have a balance in our favor in specie of $125,957,30, and on the currency account a balance of $4,852,567,50

The following amounts have been expended for the benefit of the State, for part of which special appropriations would have otherwise been made, and which this department has the right to account for as profits viz:

Clothing issued to State troops,	$550,000 00
Paid into the Treasury,	392,102 92
Ordnance and Ordnance stores,	438,870 45
Clothing issued Surgeon General's Department,	35,000 00
State Bonds, (sale of Advance,)	400,000 00
Medicines furnished Surgeon General,	170,993 00
Supplies furnished Deaf and Dumo Asylum,	20,550 00
Stationery furnished Secretary of State,	28,681 20
Total	$2,146,197 57

There is also in the hands of and due to Major Dowd of the Clothing Department, the sum of $2,672,990 00 which if so ordered can be made available to the Treasury for the current fiscal year. My intention was to buy cotton, tobacco, &c., for exportation, so as to make the ships cargo inward buy the [illegible] outward without any [illegible] the Treasury, but [illegible] better to divert it to this [illegible] in avoiding an increase of the public debt, and depend upon the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for exportation. This sum added to the above will when paid into the Treasury extinguish the original appropriation of $2-324,000, leaving a balance of $2,495,187, which with the articles on hand estimated at prices paid by Confederate Quartermaster General, which are far below the market price, will I conceive constitute the nett profits realized.

It is proper to add that I have reason for believing the estimate for funds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are large quantities of shoes, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon, &c., bought and paid for yet abroad which do not come into this calculation.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have re-appointed our former agent, Mr. John White, who has gone to Europe with instructions to wind up our business there and forward as soon as possible, such statements as will enable us to make a final settlement with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the accounts stand, and these statements are furnished merely for your information.

For a statement of the condition of our finances and the indebtedness of the State, I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth, our very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well adapted by talents and experience to the conduct of financial affairs, I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that [illegible] the same assent to his advice [illegible] military affairs, and the method of conducting the war.

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of war, and very little in transferring absolutely all her physical power to other hands. The time has already come when, to say the least of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to a sovereign State is worth mush more if backed by some show of physical power to enforce it. Neither can I regard it as in any wise anomalous that the State should employ her militia in trying to arrest the numerous bands of deserters who infest the country, robbing and murdering the citizens and in some instances compelling a strong force to be under arms to protect the sittings of the courts. The anomally, if any there be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government permitting these outlaws to set the civil authorities at defiance, pillage and murder at will, until loyal citizens flee for life, and not undertaking to prevent it, because such prevention would increase the State taxes! As a matter of course it is expected that the Confederate government will ultimately assume all military outlays necessarily incurred by the States for that defence of themselves which it is unable to render. But even if it should not, I submit we must be protected nevertheless: and the objection that in protecting ourselves we are also assisting to execute a law of Congress, will hardly hold good. Doubtless it would be a good thing, if a people could carry on a war and preserve internal quiet without any expenditure of money at all I say *doubtless* because to my knowledge it has never been tried. But having before our eyes the very strongest evidence of the constant necessity of these troops, I can see no way but to incur the debt and do our utmost to protect the country and execute the laws.

Doubtless an arrangement might be made with the Confederate government to assume the payment of State forces now, especially of our regulars and the Home Guard on duty at the front, as both are under Confederate officers and doing the service of Confederate troops.

I however, concur in the Treasurer's recommendation that the taxes will have to be considerably increased for the next fiscal year. In addition to the slight increase in the military appropriations and some small sums hereafter mentioned for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I hope it will be necessary to enlarge the existing appropriations only in regard to the families of our indigent soldiers. It is admitted to be our imperative duty to provide for these persons, and the system now pursued by the counties in providing each for its own soldiers families, I conceive to be unjust to themselves. A poor county, possessing few slaves, but a large white population, would be taxed with the support of three or four times the number of persons that a wealthier county, with a small white population, and double the ability to pay, would have to care for. I regard the support of these families as much a public tax as that of the soldier himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is sufficient, that in times like these, the counties have to support their own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore recommend an appropriation of two millions in currency, and the imposition of a tax in kind, say one twentieth bushel of corn, wheat and peas, gallon of syrup, &c., so arranged and systemized as you may deem best.

(Conclusion to-morrow.)

DIED,

On the 24th of this month, JANE STEELE, daughter of C. B. Cook, aged 4 months and 10 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A BANKS,
Superintendant.
233-tf

AUCTION SALES,
By H. McMillan, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:

100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.

Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place.
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
2 Bales 4 4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles. 245-ts

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR RENT AT AUCTION,
H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences is rendered one of the [illegible] January. 245-tD

Further Notice [illegible] f the Sale
of the Plant[illegible] tion,
STOCK, CROP, &c, [illegible] THE LATE
Maj. Jno. T. G[illegible] lmore.

THE sale will take place, [illegible] according to the advertisement heretof[illegible] e published, at the Plantation on the East [illegible] e of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from [illegible] town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 29th November 1864.

TERMS.

The Plantation will be sold a[illegible] ording to the requirements of the Will on o[illegible] or two years' creedit, for notes bearing int[illegible] est. The Stock, Crop, &c., wil[illegible] e sold on six months' credit, interest from d[illegible] e, with privilege to the purchasers to pa[illegible] cash or give notes.

A. J. BYR[illegible] E, } Ex'rs.
A. McLEA[illegible] E, }
E. F. MOO[illegible] N, Auct'r.
W. DRAUG[illegible]

245-t29N

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dat[illegible] March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any per[illegible] finding the above will be suitably rewarde[illegible] by leaving it with HENRY [illegible] KING.
Cl[illegible] ton, N. C.
213-6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made [illegible] to the Legislature of North Carolina, a[illegible] its next session, to incorporate the "Fayette[illegible] ille, N. C., Iron Works.
232-d1t-w1t*